

NEWS BRIEFS

A-Town/Kunsan City off limits
By order of the Wolf, a base-wide exercise pause begins at 5 p.m. today until 5 p.m. Sunday. A-Town and Kunsan City are off limits starting at 5 p.m. Sunday. These hours apply to all off-base establishments. Wolf Pack members are also reminded that consumption of alcohol is prohibited during General Order number one. People are restricted to base beginning at 5 p.m. Sunday. The only exceptions to these restrictions are the Wolf Pack Wheels for PCS, TDY or personnel approved to be on leave.

No alcohol consumption
Although Mulligan’s Pub is open during next week’s exercise, USFK personnel are reminded that alcohol consumption is not allowed while General Order number one is in effect.

Term I registration begins
The Kunsan base education center holds registration for Term I from Aug. 7 through Aug. 18. Classes start Aug. 21 and run through Oct. 14. Airmen must have an Air Force portal account in order to register for college classes. Class schedules can be found on channel 22 or picked up from the education center, library or the health and wellness center. Airmen are reminded to ensure they have the support of their commanders prior to registering.

Road closure
Beginning Aug. 5 through 6, the section of road located east of Bldg. 616 is closed in support of new dormitory construction. See below for details:



Photo by Senior Airman Stephen Collier
Airman 1st Class Roderick Lawhorn, 8th Communications Squadron, keeps a lookout for enemy contacts Monday night. Together with more than 30 Wolf Pack members, Airman Lawhorn was trained for resource augmentation duty, or the 8th Security Forces Squadron READY program. For more on their field training exercise Monday, see page 12.

New AFN facility supports Wolf Pack

By Senior Airman Stephen Collier
Wolf Pack public affairs

American Forces Network personnel, along with 8th Fighter Wing leadership, cut the opening ribbon on their new facility Wednesday.

The new AFN building, taking the place of Bldg. 607 located across from Dorm 609, provides more space and capability to get stories about the Wolf Pack out to listeners and viewers faster through digital technology and improved editing systems, according to Tech. Sgt. Pachari Lutke, AFN Kunsan detachment 15 station chief.

“To the Wolf Pack, it (the station) means more exposure of Airmen, Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who perform critical missions at Kunsan Air Base,” she said.

For AFN listeners and viewers at Kunsan, the new station, according to AFN Korea’s engineering NCOIC Army Sgt. 1st Class James Eagleman, they’ll now have quicker access to current stories and programming on television as well as higher quality sounds and a larger variety of music to choose from.
















“The station received an upgraded technical control center while the radio studio was upgraded,” Sgt.

Eagleman said. “Also, all [the] equipment used for broadcast of radio, television and editing has been replaced with new state-of-the-art equipment. These new capabilities will greatly benefit our 55,0000-plus audience.”

The new facility is the end result of the positive relationship built between the Air Force and AFN officials over the last few years. Lt. Col. Kenneth McDorman, AFN Korea commander, said AFN Korea has a solid working relationship with the Wolf Pack they were proud of.

The Wolf Pack matched the

See **AFN**, Page 3

<p><i>In this week's issue ...</i></p> <p><i>The Korean War Anniversary</i> <i>July 27, 1953</i></p>  <p>Wolf Pack member recalls 1953 Korea</p> <p>See Page 2</p>	 <p>Information to keep you alive during exercise</p> <p>See Pages 4-11</p>	 <p>Services facilities close for exercise</p> <p>See Page 11</p>	<h3>Wolf Weather</h3> <p>6-day Forecast</p> <table><tr><td><p>Saturday</p><p>Hi/Low 81/71</p><p>AM T-storms</p></td><td><p>Sunday</p><p>Hi/Low 78/71</p><p>Scattered T-storms</p></td><td><p>Monday</p><p>Hi/Low 77/71</p><p>Scattered T-storms</p></td></tr><tr><td><p>Tuesday</p><p>Hi/Low 80/70</p><p>Scattered T-storms</p></td><td><p>Wednesday</p><p>Hi/Low 82/70</p><p>Sunny</p></td><td><p>Thursday</p><p>Hi/Low 83/71</p><p>Mostly Sunny</p></td></tr></table>	<p>Saturday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 81/71</p> <p>AM T-storms</p>	<p>Sunday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 78/71</p> <p>Scattered T-storms</p>	<p>Monday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 77/71</p> <p>Scattered T-storms</p>	<p>Tuesday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 80/70</p> <p>Scattered T-storms</p>	<p>Wednesday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 82/70</p> <p>Sunny</p>	<p>Thursday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 83/71</p> <p>Mostly Sunny</p>
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Remembering the ‘Korean Armistice’

By Mr. Sonny Park
Airmen and Family Readiness Center

(Editor’s note: This feature is part one of a two-part series on Korea’s past through the eyes of the AFRC director.)

July in Korea is typically a hot and humid summer month in the middle of monsoon season. It was unusually dry and pleasant in 1953. I was a first grade schoolboy living amidst the rubble and devastation of Seoul. I was still overwhelmed by the loss of my parents just three years prior, during the beginning of the so-called “Forgotten War.”

I had been watching frequent protests and rallies in and around Tapgol Park, an area near my school historically known as the national protest site. The slogans and outcries were to continue the war and stop the cease fire agreement between the United Nations and North Korean forces. Protesters screamed such an agreement would

create a divided Korea and political instability on the peninsula. I remember watching protesters bite their fingers, drawing blood in order to write these protests in Hangul and Hanja (Chinese character) on cloth banner sheets. The emotional crowd chanted, “We oppose the cease fire; we need to unite the peninsula at all costs.” These demonstrations occurred for several weeks before and after the agreement.

On July 27, 1953, a cease-fire is exactly what happened. The United Nations (represented by the United States), communist China and the North Korean delegates signed the document, thus creating the Armistice. South Korea was not one of the signatories.

As I look back, I realize that nearly 37,000 Americans and more than a million Koreans, including my parents, died in a period of three years. I wonder how many more would have been killed if the cease-fire had not been declared. As a Korean-American, my heart goes

out to those brave American soldiers who traveled thousands of miles away from their loved ones and perished in a strange land called “The Land of the Morning Calm.” On behalf of all Koreans, I want to assure those honorable men of the United States Armed Forces that their sacrifices were not in vain. Their selfless dedication and loyal service to protect freedom and democracy are appreciated more than they realize.

During the war, many battles were fought in places such as Suwon, Osan, the Pusan Perimeter, Inchon Landing, Liberation of Seoul, Heartbreak Ridge,

Punchbowl and the Iron Triangle. Many other events followed as the two sides decided to exchange the wounded and live Prisoners of War soon after the Armistice. U.S. Army helicopters ferried many POWs from Panmunjom to a landing site in the middle of a Seoul schoolyard, only a half-mile from where I lived with my grandparents. After

the cloud of dust settled, I could see the astronaut-like pilots who flew these strange creatures and they fascinated me to no end.

Many years later, as fate turns out, I was to immigrate to the U.S. with the help of foster parents, I made my dream come true and became a U.S. Army helicopter pilot.



No one cares more about your career than you

By Maj. Timothy Kodama
8th Comptroller Squadron commander

Everyone has that day! You know, the day where certain words seem to hit home and stay with you for a career. One day after looking at my records prior to my major’s promotion board, my mentor looked at me and told me we have some work to do. After a couple of hours of reviewing them, I knew they weren’t competitive. He informed me that I wouldn’t earn a “definitely promote” recommendation in comparison to the other captains in the unit.

I was in shock because for eight years I thought I was doing the right things to get promoted. This was the first time someone actually talked to me about my future. Then he said those words that still ring true today: “No one cares more about your career than you.”

From day one, this situation was my own fault. I arrived at my first permanent duty station on Oct. 20 1995, bright eyed and ready to take on the world. As a second lieutenant, I had no clue what I was supposed to do except to learn my job as a deputy financial analysis officer. Unfortunately, there wasn’t anyone to guide me on what I needed to do beyond the office. I was in my own little world, thinking that if I worked hard at the office then my boss would take care of me. I worked with another second lieutenant

who would be involved in all sorts of activities from company grade officer council functions to different fundraisers for the wing. I thought, “What in world is he doing? He’s just wasting his time.”

The only thing I was doing outside the office was pursuing my masters in finance while the other lieutenant was working on his education as well as keeping detailed bullets on all the things he was involved in. When it came time to submit well-thought out bullets, he was ready and I wasn’t. I continued to think my supervisor would take care of me because I’m working hard. Anyway, why should I write on myself? I’m not the supervisor ... that’s their job, not mine.

Toward the end of my tour, I knew the standard for a PCS decoration for me was an achievement medal. One day, I noticed the other lieutenant typing something on his computer when I stopped by his desk to talk about an issue. He told me he was typing up a memo on why he deserved an Air Force commendation medal. I asked why he was doing that since the standard is an achievement. He told me that the worst thing that the commander could do is disapprove it. He recommended that I should do the same thing.

But I didn’t. I thought I could talk to the commander to justify a commendation medal because I felt my job performance would

speak for itself. I talked to our commander for five minutes; and she told me that she would think about it. When it came time for my commander to decide, she pushed for a commendation medal for the other lieutenant. I received the an achievement medal. I was upset because I felt I did everything I needed to do to earn the commendation medal ... or at least I thought.

In retrospect, I felt I was an awesome finance troop but I wasn’t even close to filling the total person concept the Air Force expects us to uphold. I thought many of my peers were just brown-nosing with leadership at the different functions; however, as an Airman (officer and enlisted), it’s our duty to get involved because that is an Air Force expectation — “Service before Self.”

Don’t wait for someone to tell you. Know when your performance report is due, provide detailed inputs and set yourself up for success. Keep a running list of bullets on an AF Form 1206. Make it easy for your bosses to submit you. Tell them why you are the best!

Take my mentor’s advice ... make today the day those words ring true for your career especially during these times of force shaping. Ask any successful Air Force professional and I guarantee their answer will be the same as the spot on advice my mentor gave me.

No one cares more about your career than you!



Air Force photo

The Action Line is a direct line to me. Call 782-2004 and include your name, telephone number and a brief description of your problem. You can also send an e-mail to 8FW/CC Action Line.

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‘Defend the Base, Accept
Follow-on Forces, Take the Fight North’

EDITORIAL STAFF

Col. Jeff Lofgren Commander, 8th Fighter Wing
Capt. J.P. Lage Chief, public affairs
Master Sgt. Anthony Davis Superintendent, public affairs
Staff Sgt. Nathan Gallahan NCOIC, internal information
Staff Sgt. Becky Nelson Deployed ANG public affairs
Senior Airman Stephen Collier Editor
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HOW TO REACH US: People with questions, comments, suggestions or submissions can contact the public affairs office at: 8th FW/PA, PSC 2, Box 2090, APO AP 96264-2090. We can also be reached by phone at 782-4705, by e-mail at 8FW/PA, WolfPack@kunsan.af.mil, or by fax at 782-7568.

PHONE NUMBERS TO USE

AAFES Customer Service 782-4426
Area Defense Council 782-4848
Base Exchange 782-4520
Chapel 782-4300
CES Customer Service 782-5318
Commissary Manager 782-4144
Civ. Personnel Office 782-4570
Dining Hall 782-5160
Education Office 782-5148
Fitness Center 782-4026
Golf Course 782-5435
Housing Office 782-4088
Inspector General 782-4850
IDEA Office 782-4020
Law Enforcement Desk 782-4944
Legal Assistance 782-4283
Military Equal Opportunity 782-4055
Military Pay 782-5574
Military Personnel Flight 782-5276
Medical Patient Advocate 782-4014
Network Control Center 782-2666
OSI 782-4522
Public Affairs 782-4705
Sexual Assault Response 782-7252
Telephone Repair 119

Montana's leading Guardsman visits Kunsan

Maj. Gen. Mosley catches 'Coalition' working side-by-side with Wolf Pack

By Senior Airman Stephen Collier
Wolf Pack public affairs

Montana's top Guardsman got a chance to see the state's deployed Air National Guard at work during a visit to Kunsan July 12.

Army Maj. Gen. Randall Mosley, Adjutant General for the Montana Guard, got an up close look at the 186th Expeditionary Fighter Wing, or "Rocky Mountain Coalition's" mission of integrating into the 8th Fighter Wing as Follow-on Forces. Nicknamed because of Montana's past deployments with both the Colorado and New Mexico ANG, the RMC, is exercising

its ability to prepare, deploy, standup and execute missions when called upon from the Air Force as well as the Department of Defense.

After seeing first-hand the work his Montana ANG Airmen were performing at Kunsan, General Mosley said the men and women of the 186th EFS have been working diligently day

and night to ensure their air taskings are accomplished on time.

"In the last year, I have deployed all around the world, including Iraq, watching Montana Guardsmen and women conduct their jobs," General Mosley said. "Guardsmen really bring an immense amount of experience and capability to the Total Force concept."

During his visit, the general was introduced to a wide array of specialties required to fulfill the mission of maintaining, supporting and flying the F-16 Fighting Falcon. Its included the EFS's living conditions at Wolf Pack Park, the 8th Maintenance Group's Phase Dock

and the RMC aircraft parking ramp. To culminate his experience with the RMC at Kunsan, General Mosley later flew in an F-16D model to better understand the stresses pilots are put under in a jet aircraft.

The general was also joined by Chief Master Sgt. Steven Lyczewski, command chief for Montana's 120th

Fighter Wing. Chief Lyczewski said he was impressed with the family-like atmosphere from the Guard.

"This is how the Guard operates, just like a family," Chief Lyczewski said. "Everybody does things just a little bit differently, but you share those experiences and find the best way to make the product better and do the job more satisfactorily, to cut costs, including savings and time. Being like a family, you make good friends and you fill the time with those bonds. That's all part of the Total Force...working with everybody and using the depth of experience the ANG adds to the fight."

The chief also noted how well Montana Guardsmen, as well as other members of the 186th EFS, were contributing to the Wolf Pack mission.

"It's interesting to hear the comments from Kunsan people on the contributions the 186th has made to the mission here," the chief said. "We've gotten the chance to show our active-duty counterparts a different way of doing things. This includes



Photo by Staff Sgt. Becky Nelson

Army Maj. Gen. Randall Mosley, together with Brig. Gen. John Del Toro, learns about loading bombs with Tech. Sgt. Chris Kunkel.

[the 8th Communications Squadron] where they (Guardsmen) have already helped to save several hundred thousand dollars in expenditures."

As General Mosley and Chief Lyczewski departed Kunsan, Montana personnel, already deployed here for more than 50 days, were preparing for re-deployment back to the U.S. To help fill the void left by the departing Guardsmen. Elements of the Colorado ANG's 140th Fighter Wing, based out of Buckley AFB, are expected to arrive beginning Monday leading into next week.

AFN, Continued from Page 1

amount of money allotted to AFN for this project. This type of cooperation is unprecedented," he said. "This joint venture provides a better work environment for our members to produce the highest quality products. It will help better tell the combined stories in the peninsula and retell it to those in America and the world-wide audience."

For more on Wolf Pack coverage on AFN, visit their Web site at www.afnkorea.net.

Three Wolf Pack members found guilty in separate courts

A senior non-commissioned officer was found guilty of rape and two other related charges, and an NCO and Airman were found guilty of basic allowance for housing fraud in separate court martials here last week.

A jury in a general court martial found Master Sgt. Garron Merritt guilty of rape, unlawful entry and adultery and sentenced him to six years confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and a dishonorable discharge.

In a special court martial, Staff Sgt. Emile

Colon was found guilty of twice making false official statements and larceny for committing \$16,000 worth of BAH fraud. He was sentenced to one year confinement, reduction to E-1 and a bad conduct discharge.

Senior Airman Antonio Jackson was also found guilty in a special court martial of making false official statements on three occasions and larceny for BAH fraud worth approximately \$7,000. He was sentenced to nine months confinement, reduction to E-1 and a bad conduct discharge.



(Editor's note: Information for this column is compiled via Department of Defense Web sites.)

IRAQ

Soldiers destroy terror safe route

July 8—Soldiers from 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team (BCT), 4th Infantry Division, together with a team from 73rd Explosive Ordnance Disposal, launched Operation Cobra Cutter July 8 to eliminate a terrorist safe-route, which allowed vehicle travel across a canal and served as an escape route for terrorists placing roadside bombs on the roads in Haswah, which is located in northern Babil province.

AFGHANISTAN

Ammo hard at work at Bagram

July 13—Bombs, bullets and explosives are hazardous to friend and foe alike but are handled with care by Airmen who work in the 455th Expeditionary Maintenance Squadron's munitions flight. Known as "ammo" troops, the Airmen of the munitions flight handle all of the bombs, ammunition, defensive ordnance, explosives and bullets used by the Air Force in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Extremists destroy Afghan school

Tuesday—Extremists destroyed a school in the Bagram District, Parwan Province on July 17. Residents of the Neizi Kran Shaku village were awakened around midnight when they realized the school, comprised of 10 tents, was engulfed in flames. "About two months ago we received these tents from the government of Afghanistan," said Abdul Dager, a village elder. "At around midnight, our peaceful night was interrupted when five criminals set fire to them." Although the villagers recognized none of the insurgents, four were believed to be from nearby villages.

PRIDE OF THE PACK

Senior Airman Toni Reid

Unit: 8th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron

Duties: Personnel journeyman

Hometown: Rhinelander, Wis.

Hobbies: Snowboarding, traveling and softball

Favorite music: "I love everything"

Follow-on: RAF Lakenheath, U.K.

Last good movie: "Life is Beautiful"

Best thing you've done here: "I went on the cultural tour of Seoul and 4th of July in Pusan."



"Airman Reid serves as a personnel specialist on my commander's support staff and she administers personnel programs for my 490-person squadron.

She revamped the in and outprocessing procedures to a 'one-stop shop,' reducing the process to a mere two hours. The process was validated last quarter when she outprocessed 131 personnel with a 200 percent reduction of follow-ups.

Her outstanding work ensured she earned the 8th Maintenance Group Support Systems Performer of the Quarter for the April through June 2006 cycle.

Airman Reid is a quintessential Airman who continually sets the example for others to follow."

— Lt. Col. Bryan Harris

8th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron commander

Kunsan IPE wear



Air Force conventional uniform



Air Force security forces interceptor uniform



Army interceptor uniform



Individual preparation checklist

- ☒ BDU sleeves rolled down

☒ Soft cloth BDU cap

☒ Helmet (properly marked on front and back)

☒ Flak vest (properly marked with "USAF, rank, first and last name; see photo below)

☒ Web belt

☒ Canteen filled with water

☒ Gas mask (ensure inspection is complete and annotated on the DD Form 1574)

☒ Mask fit testing evaluation sheet (contact bioenvironmental at 782-4670)

☒ MCU-2A/P, cleaning procedure card

☒ Chemical suit (marked properly with M-9 paper)

☒ Chemical gloves and glove inserts

☒ Chemical boots

☒ Eyeglass inserts
- ☒ Government ID card and government drivers license (DD Form 2293)

☒ Line badge (AF Form 1199A)

☒ Airman's Manual (AFMAN 10-100)

☒ Kunsan supplement to AFMAN 10-100

☒ Dog tags (two each, worn around the neck)

☒ Cold weather gear (as required)

☒ Rain gear

☒ Reflective belt

☒ Flashlight with fresh batteries

☒ Light sticks (as required)

☒ M-8 paper

☒ M-291 decon packets (6 each)

☒ M-295 decon kits (4 each)

☒ 2-pam chloride/atropine (when issued)

☒ Cipro tablets (when issued)



Helmet — Mark front and back of helmet with "USAF, rank and first and last name."

Flak Vest — Mark front of vest vertically with "USAF, rank and first and last name."

Interceptor Vest — Same information ran horizontally across upper right chest unless gear obstructs view. Can be worn vertically down front as well.



(Info provided by AFMAN 10-100)

CORRECT WAY TO MARK HELMET AND FLAK VEST

TOP NINE IPE VIOLATIONS

- 'John Wayne' — Helmet chin strap dangling

'Gomer Pyle' — Soft cap under helmet

'Sad Sack' — Web belt riding below flak vest

'See No Evil' — No personal flashlight

'Lawrence of Arabia' — No water in canteen

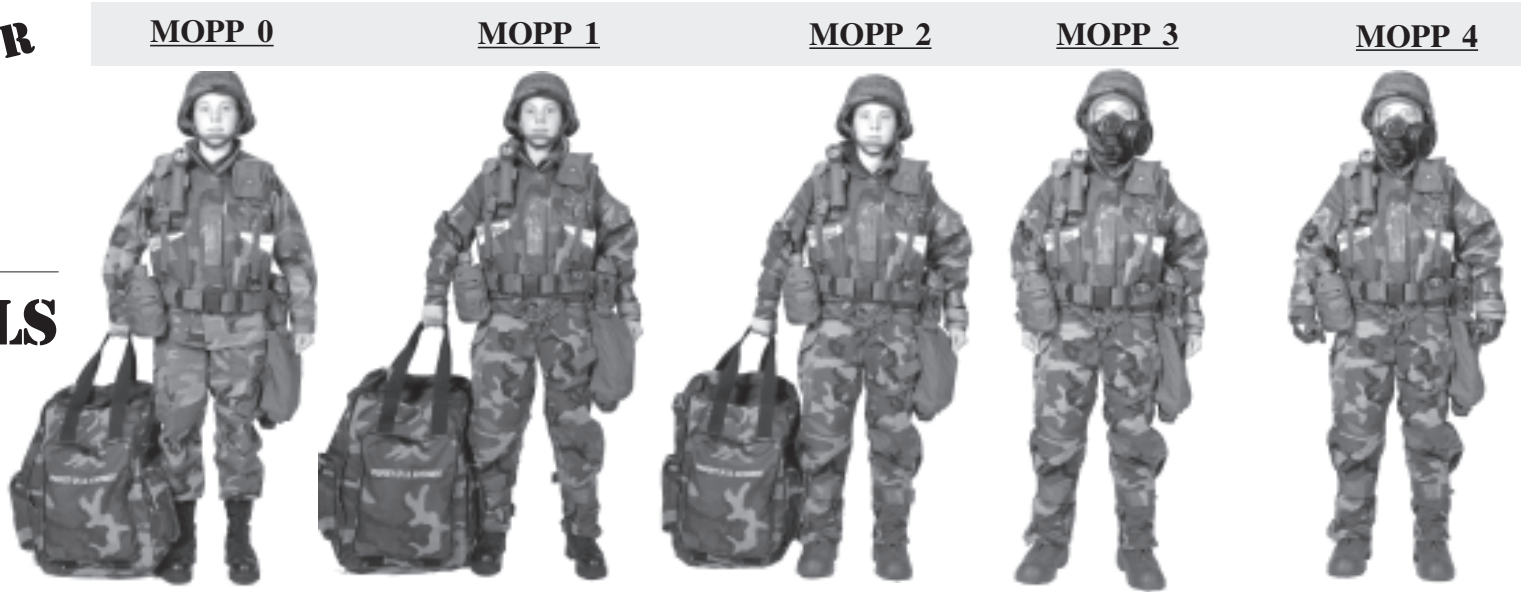
'Snoopy' — No dog tags

'Road Kill' — No reflective belt (exercise only)

'General Custer' — No Airman's Manual

'Johnny Ringo' — Gas mask carrier unsecure

KNOW YOUR
MOPP
LEVELS



FIELD GEAR	WORN	WORN	WORN	WORN	WORN
JLIST	CARRIED	WORN	WORN	WORN	WORN
FOOTWEAR	CARRIED	CARRIED	WORN	WORN	WORN
MASK/HOOD	CARRIED	CARRIED	CARRIED	WORN	WORN
GLOVES/INSERTS	CARRIED	CARRIED	CARRIED	CARRIED	WORN

ALARM SIGNAL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

ALARM	IF YOU	IT MEANS	ACTIONS
GREEN	HEAR: "ALARM GREEN" (GIANT VOICE) SEE: GREEN FLAGS	ATTACK IS NOT PROBABLE	♦MOPP 0 or directed ♦Normal wartime condition ♦Resume operations ♦Continue recovery action
YELLOW	HEAR: "ALARM YELLOW" SEE: YELLOW FLAGS	ATTACK IS PROBABLE IN LESS THAN 30 MINUTES	♦MOPP 2 or directed ♦Protect and cover assets ♦Go to protective shelter or seek best protection with overhead cover
BLUE	HEAR: "ALARM BLUE," SIREN (WAVERING TONE) SEE: BLUE FLAG HEAR: GROUND ATTACK BUGLE (CALL-TO-ARMS) SEE: BLUE FLAG AIRCRAFT ATTACK	ATTACK BY AIR OR MISSILE IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS ATTACK BY GROUND FORCES IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS	♦Seek immediate protection with overhead cover ♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Report observed attacks ♦Take immediate cover ♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Defend self and position ♦Report activity
BLACK	HEAR: "ALARM BLACK" SIREN (STEADY TONE) SEE: BLACK FLAGS	ATTACK IS OVER AND NBC CONTAMINATION AND/OR UXO HAZARDS ARE SUSPECTED OR PRESENT	♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Perform self-aid/buddy care ♦Remain under overhead cover or within shelter until otherwise directed
BUGLE CALL	GROUND ATTACK IN PROGRESS	IF IN AFFECTED SECTOR, TAKE COVER IMMEDIATELY, REMAIN VIGILANT, PROTECT RESOURCES	♦Wear MOPP as directed ♦Remain under overhead cover or within shelter until further notice

10/24 RULE

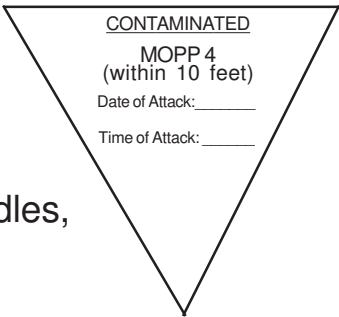
Phase 1 - When personnel are working with contaminated equipment, they will be in MOPP 4 when within 10 feet of the asset for the first 24 hours after the attack.

Phase 2 - After the first 24 hours following an attack, MOPP 4 requirements within 10-foot radius is terminated. Personnel should continue to handle assets with gloves, regardless of time after attack.

Apply the 10/24 rule when working with:

Glass - windows, vehicle windshields

Stainless Steel - tools, unpainted bumpers, door handles, steel buildings



USING TRANSITION POINTS

HIGHER MOPP TO A LOWER MOPP



STEP 1: Upon approaching a transition point, check M9 tape on the ground crew ensemble for contamination.

STEP 2a: If contamination is found, use M291 or M295 kit to decontaminate any liquid contamination on the ground crew ensemble or equipment, and proceed to the nearest contamination control area or collective protection system facility.



STEP 2b: If contamination is not found, process through the boot and glove wash stations. Use the bleach first, then the water.

STEP 3: Proceed through zone transition points to destination using paved surfaces.

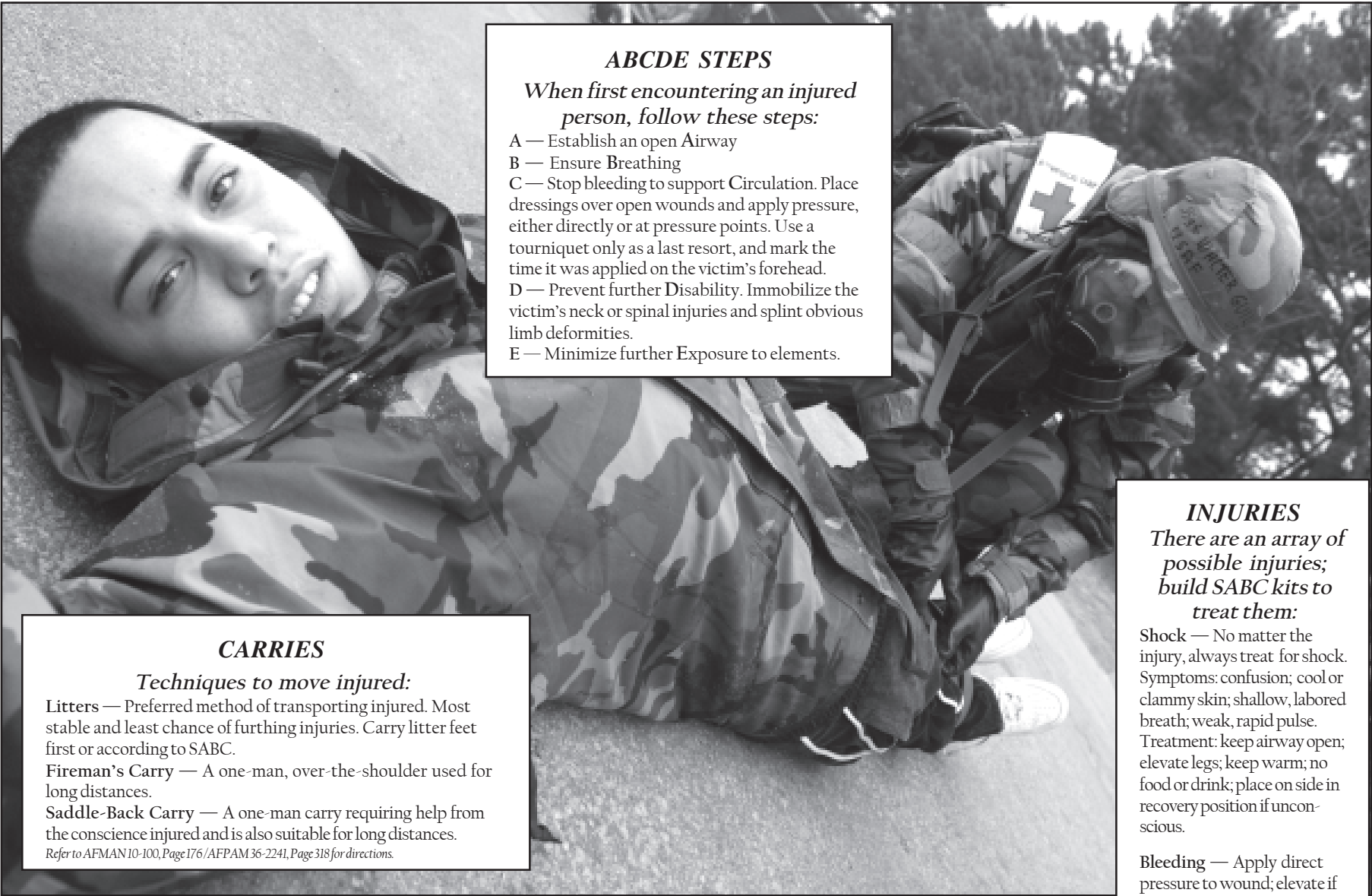
LOWER MOPP TO A HIGHER MOPP

STEP 1: Approach the transition point and read what MOPP level you're about to enter.

STEP 2: Assume the proper equipment configuration for the higher MOPP level.



Survivablity — Self Aid Buddy Care



ABCDE STEPS
When first encountering an injured person, follow these steps:

A — Establish an open Airway
B — Ensure Breathing
C — Stop bleeding to support Circulation. Place dressings over open wounds and apply pressure, either directly or at pressure points. Use a tourniquet only as a last resort, and mark the time it was applied on the victim's forehead.
D — Prevent further Disability. Immobilize the victim's neck or spinal injuries and splint obvious limb deformities.
E — Minimize further Exposure to elements.

CARRIES
Techniques to move injured:

Litters — Preferred method of transporting injured. Most stable and least chance of furthing injuries. Carry litter feet first or according to SABC.

Fireman's Carry — A one-man, over-the-shoulder used for long distances.

Saddle-Back Carry — A one-man carry requiring help from the conscience injured and is also suitable for long distances.

Refer to AFMAN 10-100, Page 176 / AFPAM 36-2241, Page 318 for directions.

INJURIES
There are an array of possible injuries; build SABC kits to treat them:

Shock — No matter the injury, always treat for shock. Symptoms: confusion; cool or clammy skin; shallow, labored breath; weak, rapid pulse. Treatment: keep airway open; elevate legs; keep warm; no food or drink; place on side in recovery position if uncon-scious.

Bleeding — Apply direct pressure to wound; elevate if no fractures; use pressure points to control excessive bleeding; add new dressings over old dressings; apply tourniquet as last result to save limb or life. Consult AFMAN 10-100, Page 179 for application.

Eye injuries — Dress around impaled objects; don't remove object; bandage both eyes to prevent further injury.

Abdominal wound — If organs are outside body, place them on top of abdomen not back inside the body; apply dressing; bend knees to relieve pressure.

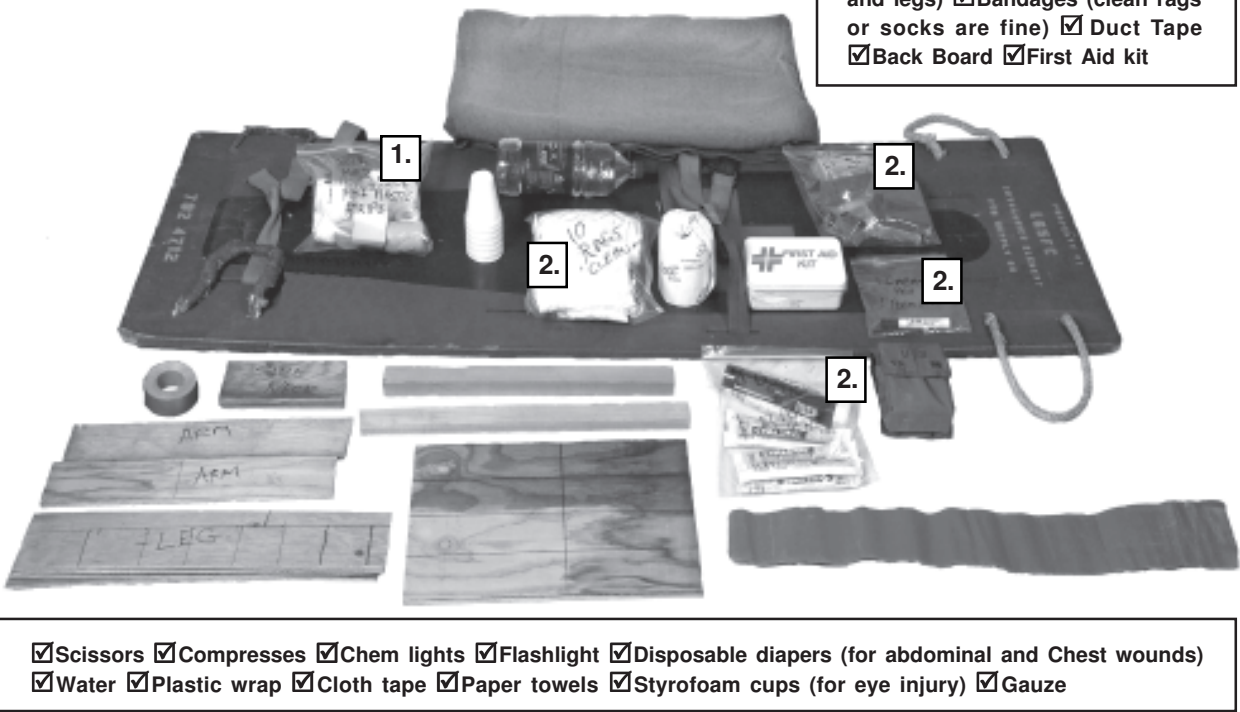
Chest wounds — Symptoms: sucking noise from chest, frothy red blood from wound. Treatment: find entry/exit wound; cover holes with airtight seal; tape three sides, leaving bottom open; position victim for easiest breathing.

Fractures — Symptoms: deformity, bruising, swelling or tenderness. Treatment: Don't straighten limb; remove clothing from injured area; splint injury as it lies if possible; splint joints above and below injury; remove rings from fingers if possible; check pulse below injury area to determine if blood flow is restricted.

Spinal/neck/head injuries — Symptoms: lack of feeling/control below the neck; drainage from ear, nose or mouth. Treatment: immobilize head and neck. When moving injured, move body, head and neck as one.

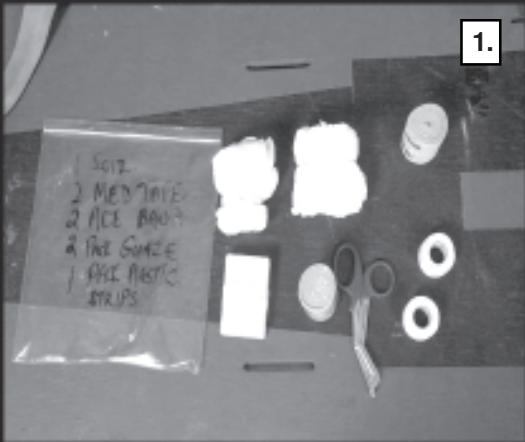
SABC PREPLANNED KITS

Use these checklists to build an SABC Kit



☒ Splints (varying sizes for arms and legs) ☒ Bandages (clean rags or socks are fine) ☒ Duct Tape ☒ Back Board ☒ First Aid kit

☒ Scissors ☒ Compresses ☒ Chem lights ☒ Flashlight ☒ Disposable diapers (for abdominal and Chest wounds) ☒ Water ☒ Plastic wrap ☒ Cloth tape ☒ Paper towels ☒ Styrofoam cups (for eye injury) ☒ Gauze



Preassembled SABC kits can enhance Wolf Pack members' ability to treat an assortment of possible injuries.

Photos by Staff Sgt. Alan Port

Auto-injectors ... remember: small first, big second

In order to survive during a chemical attack, it's important to recognize the chemical nerve agents and know what to do during an attack. Immediate injection of atropine shots from a Mark 1 kit could be the difference between a lost or saved life.

There are several symptoms that would be present to alert Wolf Pack members of a chemical attack.

These symptoms could be mild or severe, but regardless of which, the auto-injectors should be used during the first noticeable symptoms of an attack.

The atropine auto-injectors should be used one immediately after another: yellow first then gray. The caps should be labeled for easy recognition.

Once the cap is removed, the injector is pressed into the thigh until the needle is triggered. It should be held in place for 10 seconds.

If mild symptoms persist after 10 to 15 minutes then a buddy should administer a second kit. During cases of severe symptoms, all three Mark 1 kits should be administered immediately.



Store auto-injectors inside gas mask carrier. Use the needle to pin used auto-injectors onto exterior of JLIST suit.



There are two target areas for the two-step auto-injectors, either the lateral thigh muscle or the upper buttocks area.

Signs of nerve agent exposure

Mild symptoms

- ♦ Difficulty seeing, watery eyes and runny nose
- ♦ Tightness in chest
- ♦ Pinpoint pupils, red eyes and tearing

- ♦ Sudden drooling or headache
- ♦ Localized clammy skin, sweating and muscular twitching
- ♦ Stomach cramps and nausea

Severe Symptoms

- ♦ Convulsions

- ♦ Muscle twitching and weakness
- ♦ Vomiting, urination and defecation
- ♦ Wheezing, coughing or difficulty breathing
- ♦ Respiratory failure
- ♦ Strange, confused behavior

Find it , mark it, leave it:

Use the 'four Rs' to recognize UXOs

1. RECOGNIZE

- Identify the UXO as a hazard
- Remember features:
 - Size
 - Shape
 - Color
 - Condition.. is it intact, broke an or leaking?

that can be quickly and easily moved

- Evacuation personnel are there to help. Direct them where to go and what to do. Someone has to take charge.

- Retreat the same way you entered. This is especially important when you have Class C and D UXOs.

2. RECORD:

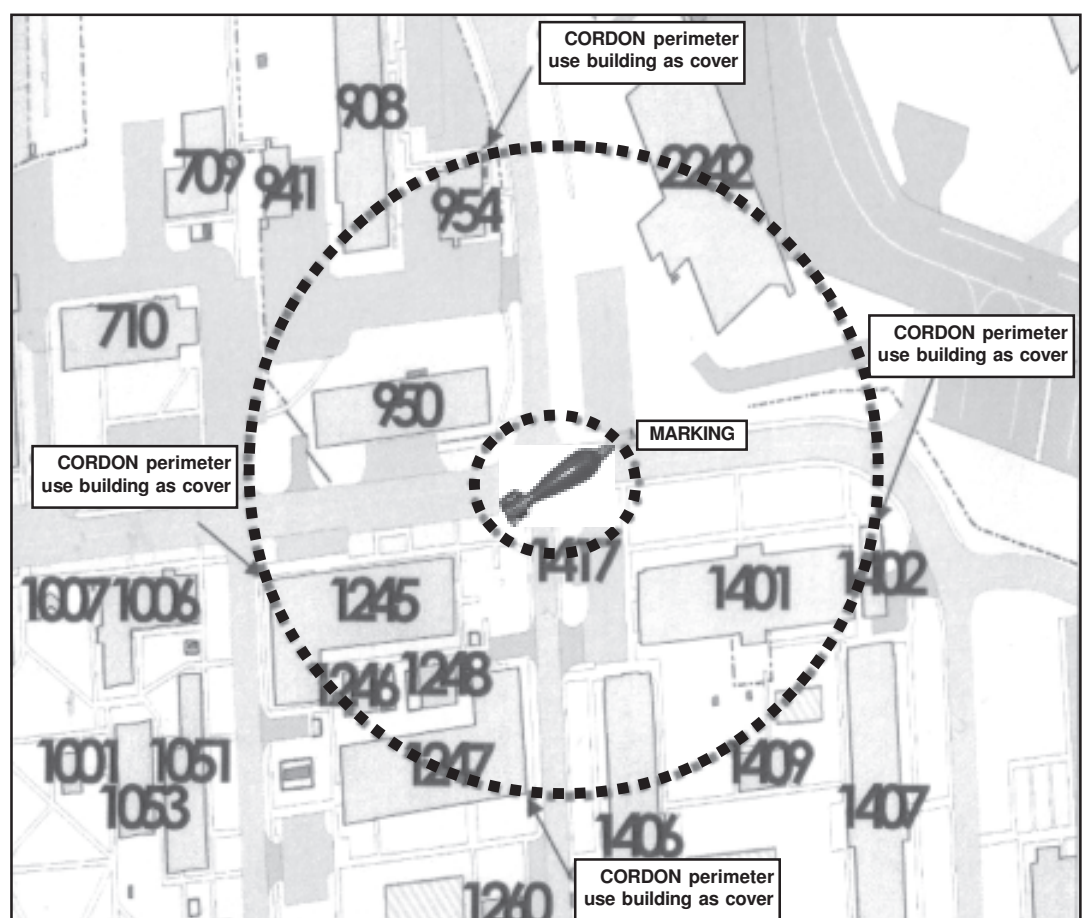
- No need to get closer ... mark the area with whatever you can find. Flagging ribbon, cone, garbage cans, bicycles etc...
- If you can move it, you can use it. Use your imagination.
- Don't move anything that is on or near a UXO.

4. REPORT:

- Report findings to your unit control center.
- Don't transmit a radio within 25 feet (100 feet for a vehicle mounted radio).
- Provide details. Be descriptive. Use the Airman's Manual critical information checklists numbers two through seven.
- Report location: Use landmarks, grid coordinates or building numbers

3. RETREAT:

- Evacuate all personnel and equipment/vehicles



- ♦ Block roads around cordon perimeter.
- ♦ Use buildings for personnel protection.
- ♦ Break cover to keep others from entering cordon perimeter, then immediately return to cover for safety.
- ♦ Use evacuating personnel to help establish and hold the cordon.

UXO procedures: Mark and evacuate (See Pages 128-131 or the Airman's Manual)

■ **Marking:** An expedient way to keep unsuspecting personnel from approaching the UXO.

-After marking has been accomplished, evacuate and retreat to the proper distance.

■ **Evacuation** is based on the size (diam-

eter) of the UXO (see below)

Up to five feet = 300 feet; five to 10 feet = 500 feet; 10 to 20 feet = 1,000 feet; more than 20 feet = 1,500 feet. These distances are for blast protection only.

The fragmentation will go considerably

farther (an eight-inch diameter bomb has an evacuation distance of 500 feet. However, the fragmentation can travel in excess of 3,000 feet.

If you see a UXO, TAKE COVER!

During contingencies, troops follow rules known as the Law of Armed onflict. These rules govern everything from what targets can be bombed to the treatment of prisoners of war. It’s important for troops to follow these rules and report any violations they witness.

LOAC violations are criminal acts. Like any other crime, troops must do everything within reason to keep them from happening. If they do occur, immediately report each possible LOAC violation, regardless of who committed it.

Reporting a possible violation as soon as possible is a rule that applies to every military member, regardless of his or her rank, organization or duty.

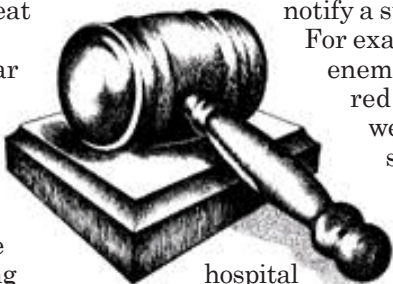
It also doesn’t matter who is committing the offense, even if Americans are violating LOAC, it

must be reported.

Failing to report a LOAC violation is also a violation. It also brings with it other problems. If a troop watches one of his friends mistreat an enemy prisoner of war and stands by doing nothing, an investigation could determine the troop watching was complicit in the crime. It could look like the troop was supporting his friends.

In that scenario, the troop who just stands by and watches the violation could end up in as much trouble as their colleagues.

Regardless of this possibility, just failing to report LOAC violations is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Even a single failure can result in a



court-martial conviction, a punitive discharge and confinement for two years.

To report any possible enemy LOAC violations, the first thing to do is notify a supervisor. For example, if the enemy painted a red cross on a weapons storage facility to make it look like a hospital, be able to provide as much information as possible. Troops can tell their supervisor details such as when they saw the facility, where it was and if the facility was active while complying with all classified safeguards when relaying the information.

A tougher situation occurs if troops witness American forces committing a LOAC violation. If a commanding officer ordered

an NCO to beat an enemy prisoner of war, this is a violation that must be reported.

The first step is to try to prevent the misconduct. As reporting the crime through the chain of command may not be a realistic option, report the violation to security forces, the office of special investigations, the inspector general, a judge advocate or a chaplain as soon as possible.

When reporting the offense to chaplains, remember to tell them it’s OK to release the information.

Always keep in mind no one can ever be ordered to commit a crime. Following the principles of LOAC will help all U.S. servicemembers do the right thing while also helping to hold violators fully accountable.

Courtesy of the 8th Fighter Wing Legal Office

COMMON LOAC VIOLATIONS
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Use of chemical weapons</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Deliberate attacks on medical facilities</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Misuse of the Red Cross or Red Crescent</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Maltreatment of enemy prisoners of war or detainees</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Deliberately attacking civilians</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Firing on neutral aircraft, vehicles, ships or personnel</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Willful and improper use of protected buildings</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Plunder or pillage of public or private property</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Intentional use of civilian clothing or enemy uniforms to conceal military identity during combat</div>
Courtesy of the 8th Fighter Wing Legal Office

LOAC addresses treatment of prisoners of war

Basic principle

The Law of Armed Conflict governs the treatment of captured soldiers. These laws make common sense — particularly if seen from the perspective of retribution. In any given conflict, our country or allies may have soldiers captured by the enemy. If we treat enemy prisoners properly, our own captured troops should be treated properly in return.

Who are EPWs?

Only combatants (and some civilians accompanying a military force) are entitled to EPW status and its special protections under the Law of Armed Conflict. Our country has a policy of extending LOAC EPW protections to all captured people until their combatant status is determined. Medical personnel and chaplains are not combatants. This means they cannot properly be made prisoners. Instead, if they are captured, they are “retained” only so long as required to care for their troops. They are to be released as soon as possible - not until the end of conflict.

EPW protections

Use separate accommodations and house EPWs away from the battle whenever possible. EPW camps are not legal targets and should be clearly marked with a “PW” or “PG” to alert everyone of their non-target status. A separate camp keeps EPWs from being used as shields for warfighting equipment and structures.

Safety and security

EPWs should be treated humanely. Handcuffs and blindfolds may be used when collecting and transporting EPWs, but should be removed when the EPWs are secure. We are responsible for the safety and security of captured enemy soldiers and detained civilians. Violence, intimidation, threats and torture should not be used to gain information, push propaganda or for any other reasons. EPWs are only required to give their name, rank, date of birth and serial number during interrogations, which are usually conducted by OSI agents.

Basic human rights

POWs are entitled to food, clothing and shelter. They may keep wedding rings, family



An Airman escorts an opposing forces prisoner of war to a EPW camp during an exercise. Handcuffs and blindfolds may be used when collecting and transporting EPWs, but should be removed when the EPWs are secure.

photographs and other personal property. Military items may be confiscated, including maps, mission plans and weapons.

Equal medical care

All wounded soldiers must receive medical attention based on the severity of their wounds, not their nationality. This may lead to a case where an enemy soldier is treated before an allied soldier. Civilized nations have agreed that saving lives takes precedence over national allegiances. This equality of treatment applies to both newly-captured soldiers and long-term EPWs.

Limited work

EPWs can be required to work. The work, though, should not be dangerous or aid the war effort. This makes sense, given the need to protect EPWs and the poor workmanship to be expected from captured soldiers.

Camp discipline

EPWs are required to follow standards of discipline. A EPW can be punished for breaking a camp rule. EPWs can even be court-martialed, but they are entitled to a fair trial and due process rights. These rights include an interpreter to explain the charges against them and assist in the proceedings.

Code of Conduct

Article I

I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

Article II

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

Article III

If I am captured, I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and to aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

Article IV

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

Article V

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

Article VI

I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

4 pillars of LOAC:

◆ Discrimination

◆ Necessity

◆ Proportionality

◆ Chivalry/Humanity

8th Services Squadron exercise hours

July 2006 PENCERE	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Hours of Operation	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28
		PLAY	PLAY	PLAY	PLAY	PLAY	PLAY
8th SERVICES SQUADRON	24/7 Ops	CERE	CERE	CERE	CERE	CERE	CERE
Community Center							
Front Desk	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours
Wolf Pack Wheels	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
Sharp Travel	1000-1400	1000-1400	1000-1400	1000-1400	1000-1400	1000-1400	1000-1400
Entertainment Areas	OPEN	Closed at 1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens ENDEX
Wolf Pack Café	24 Hours	Closes 2400	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Open 1700
Skills Development	1000-1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wood Hobby	1000-1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Outdoor Recreation	1000-1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Library	0930-2130	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1700-2130
O'Malley Dining Facility							
Breakfast	0700-1300	0430-0730	0430-0730	0430-0730	0430-0730	0430-0730	0430-0730
Lunch	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dinner	1600-1830	1630-1930	1630-1930	1630-1930	1630-1930	1630-1930	1630-1930
Midnight	2230-0030	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Brunch	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Supper	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
C-Pad Dining Facility	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Golf Course	0630-Dusk	0630 - 1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Korean Garden	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100
Mulligan's Pub	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100
Lodging	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours
Linen Exchange	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Cable TV	1000-1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Fitness Center	24 Hours	Closed at 2100	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens 1800
Bowling Center	1100-0100	Closes 2300	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens 1700
Loring Club							
Office	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Cashier's Cage	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200
Lunch	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Brunch	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dinner	1730-2030	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Enlisted Lounge	1400-0200	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Officers' Lounge	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Game Room	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200
COMMISSARY	1000-1800	1000-1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
AAFES							
Office	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens at 1700
Main Store	0900-2200	0900-2100	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens at 1700
Military Clothing Sales	1000-1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Filling Station	0900-1800	0900-1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Flight Line Snack Bar	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Vending	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Barber Shop	1000-2000	1000-2000	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Beauty Shop	1000-2000	1000-2000	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Anthony's Pizza	1000-2200	1000-2200	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens at 1700
Burger King	0630-2200	1000-2200	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens at 1700
Taco Bell	1000-2200	1000-2200	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens at 1700
Baskins/Robbins	1000-2200	1000-2200	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens at 1700
Robin Hood	1000-2200	1000-2200	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens at 1700
Popeye's	1000-2200	1000-2200	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens at 1700
Theater	1900-2130	1900-2130	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Photo Shop	1000-1900	1000-1900	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Bicycle Shop	1000-1730	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
TV Repair Shop	1000-1730	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Laundry/Dry Cleaning	1000-1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Cyber Café	0600-2200	0600-2200	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Surf Shop	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Taxi Service	0600-0230	0600-2400	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Opens at 1700
AVIS Car Rental	1000-1900	1000-1900	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
New Car Sales	1000-1900	1000-1900	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Flower Shop	1000-1900	1000-1900	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Shoe Repair Shop	1000-1900	1000-1900	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Laundromat	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours



Size	Number of people and vehicles seen or size of an object
Activity	Description of enemy activity (assaulting, fleeing, observing)
Location	Where enemy was sighted (grid coordinates or reference point)
Unit	Distinctive signs, symbols or identification on people, vehicles, aircraft or weapons (numbers, patches or clothing type)
Time	Time activity was observed
Equipment	Equipment and vehicles associated with enemy activity

Source: Air Force Manual 10-100, page 95

To report enemy forces, be sure to S-A-L-U-T-E

The S-A-L-U-T-E report remains the quickest, most efficient way to report enemy ground attacks up the chain of command, according to base readiness officials.

The acronym, which represents the size, activity, location, unit, time and equipment of enemy forces, is a handy way to remind service members to be as thorough as possible when reporting possible hostile ground forces.

An example of a S-A-L-U-T-E report may should sound something like, “Six enemy soldiers, running away from the command post, heading toward the flightline. Uniforms are solid green fatigues, possibly SOF forces.

Time was 0235 hours. Equipment

includes AK-47 assault rifles, backpacks and gas masks being carried.”

Use the fastest means necessary or possible to upchannel the urgent information.

If the report needs to get to the commander immediately, use any means available, including the following methods:

- ♦ **Messenger** – Most secure method but also the most time consuming
- ♦ **Wire or telephone** – More secure than radios but they’re not as mobile and may be monitored by enemy forces
- ♦ **Radio** – Fast and mobile but the least secure. However, secure radios lessen the possibility of monitoring. Use over an open net when possible.



Airman 1st Class Ryton Hitzel, 8th Logistics Readiness Squadron and augmentee, assumes a prone position Monday night. Airman Hitzel was one of more than 30 Airmen to go through the resource augmentation duty, or READY, training.

Airman Hitzel, fire team leader, holds his team from advancing after possible enemy movement. Because of the roar of the F-16, augmentees are trained to use not only verbal, but non-verbal communication.



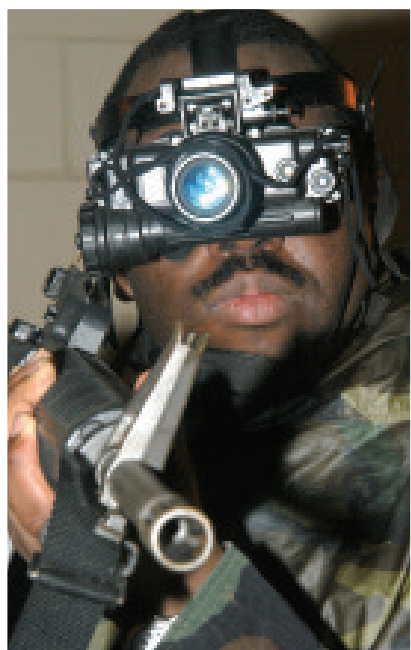
Staff Sgt. Matthew James, 8th Security Forces Squadron air base defense ground combat instructor, assists in arming up students in training Monday.

Augmentees 'READY' to take on elusive enemy

Photos by Senior Airman Stephen Collier



ABOVE: An augmentee confirms an enemy "kill" after a firefight.



RIGHT: Staff Sgt. Courtney Rawls makes use of night-vision goggles.

IN THE TRENCHES ...

What qualities do you like best in a supervisor?

OPS EDITION



Capt. Lynn Savage
"Honesty."



Airman Kimberly Greer
"Someone who listens."



Staff Sgt.
Disarae Acree
"One who is fair."



Master Sgt.
Kelly Jones
"Boldness and the ability to be forthcoming."



Capt. Matt Chisam
"Good looks and a winning personality."